THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Containing the freſheſt Advices

No. 621.
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1767.

BOSTON, *February* 23.

Tueſday laſt his Excellency was pleas'd to ſend the following Meſſage to the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Charges againſt me and the Council, contained in your Meſſage of the 4th Inſtant, have had a full Conſideration; the Reſult of which is, that the Proceedings in making Proviſion for the King's Troops lately arrived here, appear to be conſtitutional and warrantable; and are juſtified, not only by the Uſage of this Government, but by the Authority of the General Court itſelf.

The Barracks at the Caſtle were built by Order of the General Court, for the Reception of the King's Troops, when they ſhould arrive here, that there might be no Occaſion for quartering them upon the Inhabitants. Fuel and Candle are neceſſary to the Occupation of Barracks: Without them no Troops could go in or ſtay there, it being an Allowance always incidental to their living in Barracks. When therefore the General Court ordered theſe Barracks to be built for Troops, it muſt have been implied that the incidental Neceſſaries ſhould be provided for the Troops, when they went into them. Otherwiſe we muſt ſuppoſe that the General Court did not intend that the Barracks ſhould be applied to the Uſe for which they were built.

The Manner of making the Proviſion, and the Proviſion itſelf, were agreeable to the Uſage of this Government in the like Caſes. It conſiſted of Fuel and Candle only, which are abſolutely neceſſary, and always have been allowed in theſe Barracks; and it did not include ſeveral Articles preſcribed by the Act of Parliament. And therefore it was wholly conformable to the Uſage of the Government, and the Neceſſity of the Caſe, but to the Act only as it coincided with it. If there had been no ſuch Act, the Council would have thought themſelves obliged to have adviſed the ordering this Proviſion, as it was neceſſary to the Uſe of the Barracks; it being their Duty in the Receſs of the General Court to aſſiſt me in carrying into Execution, by the uſual Means, an Eſtabliſhment provided for the Convenience of the People.

As to your Complaint againſt me for not laying this Matter before you during the *whole* of laſt Seſſion, and *part* of this Seſſion, I ſhall only ſtate the Facts, and leave it there. What you call the whole of laſt Seſſion was only the ſix laſt Days of it, when you met, after an Adjournment, to paſs upon the Compenſation Bill. As ſoon as you had finiſhed that Buſineſs, you deſired me to grant you a Receſs. I did ſo, and told you at the ſame Time, that upon that Account I had poſtponed all other Buſineſs to the next Seſſion. As to the part of this Seſſion, It was not forty eight Hours; and within that Time I had given Orders for making out an Account of the Expence of the Proviſion, in order to lay it before you, and I actually received it within two Hours after I had your Meſſage. This is the whole of what you call an Omiſſion in Breach of your Privilege.

Council Chamber,
Feb. 17, 1767. Fra. Bernard.

Thurſday laſt a Committee from the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited upon his Excellency the Governor with the following Anſwer to his Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant.

vide Pa. 589

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

YOUR Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant has been read, and very attentively conſidered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives. In our Anſwer to your Excellency's Speech, we ſuppoſed, that there might be found, upon ſearching ancient records, inſtances of the like conduct in former Lieutenant Governor's, to that to which the Houſe took exception: We were humbly of opinion that the conduct of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was not ſupportable by any precedent; by which we think we cannot be underſtood to have intended otherwiſe than that no precedents can prevail in ſupport of any conduct, repugnant to the conſtitution and the letter of the charter.

Upon the moſt careful examination, we find but two inſtances of the kind, in all reſpects ſimilar, ſince the opening of the preſent charter; and in order to determine whether they are ſupportable or even countenanced by it, we beg leave to recite the matter of our complaint, as it is expreſſed in our Anſwer. We took occaſion to ſay, that we could not forbear to obſerve with concern, that when the two Houſes were directed to attend your Excellency in the Council Chamber, at a time when none but the General Aſſembly and their ſervants are intended to be preſent, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to appear in General Aſſembly, and there to continue, till the Houſe returned to their own chamber, while your Excellency was not only in the province, but actually in the chair. And, that we were of opinion that this conduct was not ſupportable by any precedent; but ſhould there be found, upon ſearching ancient records, any inſtance of the kind, it was not only an impropriety in itſelf, but repugnant to the conſtitution and the letter of the charter.

We find that in June 1702, Lieutenant Governor Povey made his appearance at the Board; and afterwards in Nov. 1716, Lieutenant Governor Dummer did the ſame; each of them at a time when the Commander in Chief directed the attendance of the two Houſes in the Council Chamber, while he delivered a ſpeech to the General Aſſembly, and neither of them being at thoſe ſeveral times elected as Councellors. Theſe two inſtances, it is acknowledged, are directly in point: But we ſtill are of opinion that they are in no degree countenanced by the charter, but evidently repugnant to it. We obſerved to your Excellency, that by the charter, the General Aſſembly is expreſly declared to conſiſt, of the Governor, the Council or Aſſiſtants for the time being, and ſuch Freeholders of the Province as ſhall be from time to time elected or deputed by the major part of the Freeholders & other inhabitants, qualified to give their votes: We cannot conceive, how the charter can countenance the Lieutenant Governor, as ſuch, in taking a ſeat or place, as a member of the General Aſſembly, unleſs we could ſuppoſe ſomething contained in it, ſo abſurd and contrary to ſelf evident propoſitions, as that all the parts are not equal to the whole. As the plain deſign of the charter is definitively to declare, who, are members of the General Aſſembly, it plainly excludes every perſon not expreſly mentioned in it: And as the Lieutenant Governor is not one of the perſons mentioned in the charter, he muſt therefore, moſt manifeſtly, be not included in it. It is impoſſible that he ſhould be Commander in Chief, in the preſence of the Governor, without contradicting that firſt principle, *in the preſence of the ſuperior the authority of the inferior ceaſes.* Neither can he as Lieutenant Governor have any right to the place of a Councellor, unleſs choſen by the General Aſſembly; or a right to the place of a Repreſentative, unleſs deputed by the people, in the manner and form expreſſed in the charter: Neither of theſe is the preſent caſe; and how he can have any place in the General Aſſembly, unleſs as Governor, or Councellor, or Repreſentative, we are utterly at a loſs to conceive.

The report of the Secretary, which accompanies your Excellency's Meſſage, and to which you are pleaſed to referr us, cites thoſe ſeveral paſſages in the charter, where every perſon elected a Repreſentative, before he ſits or acts, is required to take the oaths, &c. before the Governor, or Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, or any two of the Aſſiſtants, who ſhall be thereunto authorized or appointed by the Governor. And,—Where the Governor, and Lieutenant or Deputy Governor are required, before they undertake the execution of their offices, to take their ſeveral reſpective oaths, &c. the Governor before the Lieutenant or Deputy Governor, and then he before the Governor. But to what purpoſe theſe paſſages are cited and referred to, we muſt beg your Excellency to explain to us: With regard to the firſt, we apprehend that the oaths are to be taken before the Lieutenant Governor, *only* in the abſence of the Governor; and in ſuch caſe, he has the power of authorizing and appointing two Aſſiſtants if he thinks proper. This we take to be the plain and obvious meaning of the words of the charter: And ſuch a conſtruction is fully juſtified, by the clauſe which limits the exerciſe of the powers of the Lieutenant or Deputy Governor to a certain time, viz. when the Governor ſhall be abſent from the province. And the other paſſage, by which he is impowered, upon the appointment of a Governor to adminiſter the oaths to him, does not in the leaſt ſerve to ſhow a right or even a pretence to a ſeat in the General Aſſembly: It may as fairly be argued, as we humbly conceive, from any other clauſe in the charter.

We are ſenſible, *may it pleaſe your Excellency,* that in early times there were Inſtances of the Lieutenant Governor's making an Appearance and taking a Seat at the Board, when the Council were in their ſeperate Chamber, as a Branch of Legiſlature; and at other times when they were acting in their executive capacity only: But the uſage appears to us, to be not only repugnant to the charter, but to common principles: For to ſay that any Perſon has a Right to a Seat in Council, who is not a member of it, is an abſolute ſoleciſm. In this light Governor Belcher ſeems to have viewed it, in the inſtances of Col. Taylor, and Col. Phips: And however it may be ſaid, that thoſe Gentlemen complained of it as a grievance, and ſubmitted to it with reſentment, it is the opinion of this houſe, that Governor Belcher in excluding them from a ſeat in council, in his preſence, when they were not elected as counſellors, diſcovered a due regard to the royal charter, and the Rights of the General Aſſembly, as well as a juſt ſenſe of his own honor, as commiſſioned by his Majeſty to be Commander in chief in the province.

As there has been no inſtance of ſuch a conduct as we complain of in our anſwer, ſince Lt. Gov. Dummer's time in 1716, & but one inſtance of the kind before; it appears to us unaccountable, that the Lieut. Governor ſhould think proper, at this time, to take a ſtep, altogether unwarranted by the conſtitution, and countenanced by two precedents *only*. And altho' it appears by Mr. Secretary's report, that there have been inſtances in former times, of the Lieut. Governor's ſitting at the Board, while the Governor was preſent, it muſt have been, as we conceive, for want of attention to the charter. When Gov. Belcher excluded Col. Taylor in 1730, and held out Col. Phips afterwards, and deny'd the right of a Lieut. Governor to ſit in council, it muſt have been a matter of public notoriety: It is impoſſible that it ſhould be otherwiſe: We do not find that either of thoſe Gentlemen contended that they had the Right, which it is more than probable they would have done, if they had not been fully convinced, that they had not the Right: By their reſentment of Governor Belcher's excluding them, it is to be preſumed, that they would have ſupported their Claim, if it had been ſupportable; and their ſubmitting is an Evidence that it could not be ſupported: If they had the Right, it was not in the Power of Governor Belcher to exclude them; and from the Character which thoſe Gentlemen ſuſtained we are perſwaded, they would never have relinquiſhed a Seat to which they thought they had a juſt Pretenſion, merely in Complaiſance to the Governor: But could we even admit of ſuch a ſuppoſition, Col. Phips might have renewed his claim, and doubtleſs would, if he thought he could have ſupported it, in the next adminiſtration: Governor Shirley, who ſucceeded Governor Belcher, was a gentleman well ſkilled in the law and the conſtitution, and would have acceeded to his claim, and even invited him to a ſeat, if he had tho't it juſt: But he ſaw Col. Phips, through the whole of his adminiſtration, which continued ſixteen years, refuſing on this very account, to make his appearance on any public occaſion, without intimating, as your Excellency has now done, that his right to a ſeat was countenanced by charter. From all which, we muſt conclude, that from the time of Governor Belcher's arrival, which is thirty ſeven years, it has been judged to be unconſtitutional for the Lieutenant Governor to appear and take a place at the Board, while the Governor is not only in the province, but actually in the chair: And we cannot ſuppoſe, that a gentleman ſo thoroughly verſ'd in all the public tranſactions of this province, as his Honor the preſent Lieutenant Governor is, could have been ignorant of it. As therefore we are not yet informed, whether he was introduced by your Excellency, or came in and took a ſeat of his own motion, we cannot ſee reaſon to admit, that our remarks upon it have been too haſty.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

Please to insert the following.

Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice; nemox
Incutiant aliena tibi peccata pudorem:
Fallimur, et quondam non dignum tradimus; ergo
Quem sua Culpa premet, deceptus omitte tueri.
HOR.

With cautious Judgment o'er and o'er,
The Man you recommend explore,
Left when HIS CRIMES SHALL BEAR HIM DOWN,
You blush for Errors not your own,
Then frankly give him up to Shame. FRAN.

THE man who generously undertakes the defence of the innocent, and shews a tender concern for the reputation of an injured friend, is undoubtedly worthy of our warmest esteem; but he that endeavours to vindicate the actions of a tyrant, is either an object of pity or aversion.---Had you Philanthrop carefully attended to this latter remark, you would have saved yourself much reputation, and your readers much needless trouble.---The crimes with which your patron is charged, are of a public nature; he has injured a whole country, and deeply laid the scheme of misery for unborn thousands, by the informations he gave to his correspondents in G. Britain, that it was the design of the Americans to render the authority of the parliament of G. Britain contemptible. That this information operated strongly against us, is most certain, since the dissenting Lords in their protest declare, that this was one reason why they could not consent to a repeal of the stamp-act: And if that account given by your hero had been believed by his Majesty, and generally by the two houses of Parliament, can you suppose that we should have obtained a repeal of the stamp-act? No Philanthrop, we could have expected nothing but fleets and armies sent out to force us to submission. It is owing to *Verres's* want of credit, that we are not deluged in blood, or pining in slavery. Can any man who loves his country, can even you, Philanthrop, forgive this attempt against the people of this province, which you agree with me in thinking, are as dutiful and loyal as any in his Majesty's extensive dominions? This single action is sufficient to render *Verres* the object of public abhorrence---but this is not all---'tis not for a word drop'd inconsiderately in haste, 'tis not for one action alone, however criminal it may be, that we condemn him; his uniform steady conduct, has been agreable to his information sent home; witness his accusation against both houses of assembly last May; he there expressly tells them they have been guilty of oppugnation of the King's authority, and insinuates, that he was oblig'd to use every power in his hands, to support his Majesty's authority against the General Assembly. If this is a loyal people, Philanthrop, what excuse will you find for the man that treats them as rebels? Can any thing vindicate *Verres*, unless it implies the guilt of the province? the accuser and the accused cannot both be clear. I should with great pleasure have seen his E---y's character cleared up, if there had been a possibility of doing it consistently with truth, and a regard to the province; but it is not in my power to love my country, and defend his cause at the same time. So strangely has *Verres* connected his own reputation and prosperity, with the disgrace and slavery of the people, that I am surprized to find an American that will appear as his advocate. Let me grant for a moment, that your capacity, Philanthrop, was equal to your design, you might take the watchmen from off their guard, you might establish the character of your patron upon the ruins of your country's liberty: But could you think a little trifling employment, a sufficient recompence for honor lost, and abilities prostituted? Certainly if you deserve to be rank'd with men, you would despise the thought---But believe me, Philanthrop, I am not concerned for the event of your labours: your writings are too expressive of your design, to misguide any: there is nothing of that openness and fairness, which characterises an enquirer after truth: you avail yourself of every little inaccuracy in your antagonists: you evade the most material articles of charge, and such as you engage in, you misrepresent, and turn the debate upon such points as were never thought of. The case of Waterman has been more clearly related since my last; the affair of the Dedimus has likewise been set in a true light; and the baseness of the attempt, and the destructive consequences that would have followed from the Governor's having it in his power to except against the members of the house of Representatives, have been judiciously and elegantly pointed out. With regard to Mount Desart, notwithstanding the information given you by certain gentlemen, I again assure you that the G----r did make application for it; and whoever enquires of the representatives who served for that year, will find some of them that will be obliged to declare that they were personally applied to by his E----y---If I reflect'd you to the journal of the hon. house for satisfaction in the next particular, namely, whether the grant was unanimous? It is indifferent to me whether you examine into this affair, or whether you continue in ignorance; yet it is my opinion that it is scarcely worth your pains to communicate to the public any future informations from those gentlemen, until you have better proofs both of their knowledge and veracity---You challenge me to produce the gentlemen who would give five times as much for Mount Desart as his E----y has expended upon it; I shall not bring these gentlemen in view merely to be gazed at; but as soon as I have proof that you are empowered by his E----y to negociate this matter with them, there will be no difficulty in finding them---But of this enough---I must observe, that in your last paper you have given a very dark account of the Cockleian villany; for my own part I cannot find that you have given satisfaction to any in this matter. You tell us that the composition was legal, but we have nothing but your bear assertion; and really sir, that weighs but little with the better sort of people. We expected that you would have informed us of the terms on which the composition was made, that we might have judged of the legality. As to his E----y's being absent at the time of the composition's being made, it is nothing to the purpose, since he approved of it when he returned, and received part of the booty---But it appears that informations were filed in the court of admiralty against the Salem merchants some days before his E----y sailed from Boston; and I believe it is not easy to prove that the G----r was not informed of it; and if he was informed of it, it is not likely that he departed without giving some instruction relative to that matter: Certain it is from your account, that some people were so well satisfied of what would suit his E----y, as to venture to act for him: and it is certain his E----y approved of what was done. If it was just, let it be known, and his E----y acquited; if it was not just, no longer attempt to evade the truth, but *frankly give up the guilty, and suffer him to sink beneath the weight of his own crimes.* It is in vain you attempt to delude us: You may call up all our tender passions, & move our pity, for an ordinary criminal who meets the just reward of his guilt; but in this case Philanthrop, the louder cries of an injured slandered country will make the deepest impression. We see that nothing can justify the guilty but a condemnation of the innocent: and does humanity or justice oblige us to entail slavery and dishonor on ourselves and our posterity, that we may support a culprit from falling into that contempt which he has so well deserved. Philanthrop, while you boast of having gained many converts, I suspect you credit too much your informers aforementioned: for trust me Sir, I soberly declare, that I know not one person who has alter'd his sentiments of the G----r for the better, since you first began to write: On the other hand, it is generally thought that you have irreparably injured your client, since from the writings of you his profess'd advocate, it clearly appears that he has meanly intruded into departments with which he had no concern; that he has without authority exacted money from his Majesty's subjects. Nor can it be any excuse for him, that sometimes when in danger of a prosecution, he return'd what he could not with safety withhold---It appears that he made a flagrant attempt upon the privilege of the house of representatives; that he did not succeed, was owing to the vigorous opposition of the members.---Nor can a plea of ignorance be admitted, where the means of obtaining knowledge were so easily to be come at. And the method of your managing this cause has certainly done no honor to you as an advocate. You have too plainly discovered your determination to exculpate your client, at the expence of truth, and the honor of your country. In your first performance, the Senate, the public papers, and the province in general, were wantonly attacked, and treated with insolence, and an overbearing arrogance; and your papers ever since have been affronting to common understandings. A little cant, a little evasion, and now and then a mangled fragment of sophistical ratiocination, has been all that has been offered by you to the public. Indeed, while every day brings fresh proofs of the implacable hatred of *Verres* to this people; while we find the public reflected on in the most gross manner, and the honor of the people openly traduced; to be brief, while *Verres* continues to disturb and embroil our public councils; to insult us to our faces, and abuse us behind our backs; to invade our freedom at home; to betray and sacrifice our reputation abroad; he will be look'd upon by every honest man as an enemy to this country; and as such, will be the object of deepest detestation, notwithstanding the miserable subterfuges of the laborious Philanthrop.

PASKALOS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
(And sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street;)

CONSIDERATIONS
on SLAVERY. In a LETTER to a Friend.

☞ *The Design of this Pamphlet is to represent the pernicious Consequences of the Slave Trade, not only to those who are unhappily brought into Slavery, but to the Community into which they are introduced. And as we have Reason to suppose the Publick animated with the strongest Sentiments of Liberty, we think it cannot fail to engage universal Attention.*

TO BE SOLD,
A Wharff in very good Repair, 210 Long, and 35 Broad, with a large Cooper's Shop, and also a Store 40 Feet long, adjoining to Capt. *Doble's* Wharff a little to the Southward of Major *Noble's*. Inquire of the Printers.

Sundry Things missing after the late Fire, *viz.* One Pair of Brass Dogs, cast solid, very heavy and large; 22 yards of Flamburgh Sheeting; one Bell metal Skillet, and one Silver Spoon — The Persons that took them in, not knowing who they may belong to, I take this Method to inform them that they belong to the Subscriber.
JONATHAN PAYSON.

THE Person who thro' Mistake, on the Day after the late Fire, took a good Bed instead of one something inferior, is desired to rectify the Mistake, by leaving Word with the Printers, that the right Owner may have his again.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr *Richard Sutton*, late of *Charlestown*, Leather Dresser deceas'd; represented Insolvent, are hereby notified to Pay their Debts to *Nathan Adams*, of *Charlestown* aforesaid Innholder, Administrator on said Estate to prevent further Trouble. And all who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that so there may be a final Settlement. *Charlestown, Feb.* 23. 1767.

TO BE SOLD BY
Samuel Gray
At the Head of *Hancock's* Wharff,
A Parcel of dry and pickled Seil Skins, Jamaica Fish, &c. &c &c.

TO BE SOLD,
A Quantity of Tar and Turpentine. Enquire at Mr. *Philip Freeman's* in Union-Street, *Boston*.

Imported in Capt. *Scott* from *London*, and to be Sold
By Elizabeth Greenleaf,
At her Shop at the End of Union-Street, over against the Blue Ball;

LArge Marrowfats, Dwarff ditto, early Charlton, admerod Hotspur, and Golden Hotspur Pease; large Windsor, early Lisbon Beans, yellow Dwarf ditto, early Yorkshire, early Dutch, Battersea, green and yellow Savoy, Sugar Loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage Seeds, white, Spanish, Silverskin and red Onions, early Carrot, Orange ditto early Cucumber, long green prickled ditto, early Dutch and late Turnip, Swelling Parsnip, short top Salmon and pink Raddish, scarlet Beat, double and single Parsley, double and single Pepper Grass, Summer Spinnage, Cabbage, Marble Ball and green Gose Lettuce, Cantaver, Endive, Asparagus, Sallary, Sweet Marjoram, Thyme, Baum, Mustard Seed, Hemp Canary and Rape Seeds—all warranted to be the last Year's Growth.

William Davidson,
Gardener, in Seven-Star Lane,
HAS just Imported from LONDON 60 Sorts of fresh Garden Seeds, of all Sorts suitable for *America*, with Pease and Beans. Also Garden Seeds saved here, more suitable for the West Indies, warranted good.—Also a Collection of young grafted and inoculated English Fruit Trees, of, Apples—Pears—Plums—Cherries—Peaches—Apricots and Nectarens. Also white Muskedine Grape Vines; red and white Dutch Currant Bushes; English Gooseberry Bushes; double Rose Bushes; Asparagus of the large early sort; and 60 sorts of flower Plants and Seeds; also early and late Colliflower, Cabbage, Savoy, Sallery and Endive Plants in their Seasons;—and all Sorts of dried Sweet Herbs, &c. all at the very lowest Price for Cash, &c &c.

A wet Nurse, with a good Breast of Milk, wou'd take a Child to suckle; Inquire of Edes & Gill.

(a) vid. page 580. (b) vide page 584. (c) vid. page 585. vide the Lords protest. page 430 & 40. & vid. Speech page 422.

The following Advices are taken from the Papers brot by the December Packet, which arrived at New-York last Monday.

LONDON. Nov. 29.

YEsterday the Duke of Portland resign'd his place as Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

The same day the Earl of Hertford resigned his place of Master of the Horse, and afterwards was appointed Lord Chamberlain in the room of the Duke of Portland.

It is said the Duke of Richmond will be appointed Master of the Horse in the room of the Earl of Hertford.

Yesterday the Earl of Besborough resigned his place of Post master General.

The Same day Sir Charles resigned his place as first Lord of the Admiralty.

The Earl of Scarborough also resigned his place Cofferer of his Majesty's Household, and Deputy Earl Marshal of England. As did Lord Monson the place of Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of his Majesty's forest south of Trent.

Lord Barrington retires with English peerage; Col. Barre succeeds him as Secretary at war; Mr. Rigby is to be re-appointed Vice-Treasurer of Ireland; and near twenty more changes are expected, in order the better to forward the so much expected coalition.

The report was yesterday that the Earl of Northington is to resign the Presidency of the Council to the Duke of Bedford.

It is now reported, that the oldest servant of the royal house of Hanover has been applied to, and has agreed to reassume a share in the administration.

Sunday morning died at Bath, the right hon. George Nelson, late Lord Mayor of London.

It is still reported that a certain celebrated exile will soon be restored to his country, with marks of royal favor.

Dec. 3. It is confidently said that no alteration will happen in the present patriotic Board of Treasury.

It is confidently asserted, that any considerable change in the ministry is never effected under an expence to the public of fifty thousand pounds.

Dec. 6. Charles Jenkinson, Esq; (who was secretary to the Treasury when Lord Bute was at the head of that-board) is appointed a Lord of the Admiralty in the room of Sir William Meredith.

Lord Le Despencer (who was Chancellor of the Exechequer during the same period) it is said, will have a very high lucrative employment.

It is said, and believed, that the Lords Temple, Rockingham, the Duke of B--d, Mr. Grenville, and all their friends, will now unite, and form a powerful opposition.

A promotion of Admirals and Flag-officers, will be made in a few days.

Dec. 10. It is said that Sir Edward Hawke, now first Lord of the Admiralty, will in a few days be created an English Peer.

We hear that the right hon. Hans Stanley, Esq; Cofferer to his Majesty's household, will shortly be advanced to an English Peerage.

Dec. 11. Yesterday the Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Esq; appointed first Lord of trade and plantations, and created Lord Viscount Clare, of the kingdom of Ireland; the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley, appointed Cofferer of the Household; the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hilsborough, and the Right Hon. Lord Despencer, appointed Joint Post-masters general; and ---- Jenkinson, Esq; appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, all kissed his Majesty's hand for their several promotions.

12. We hear that the further investigation of E. India affairs is postponed to the 21st of Jan.

It is reported that the present state and condition of the royal navy will be shortly enquired into by an august assembly.

We hear that some new regulations will soon be made in the admiralty and navy offices.

The unhappy fluctuating state of administration is now drawing to a crisis; for we are informed that the great man having penetrared into the designs of his enemies to ruin him, and that the late resignations were privately bro't about by the artful persuasion of his foes, with a view of taking away the props from under him; which, with other secret enemies forming, were to overthrow him in the opinion of his Sovereign and the people----To frustrate which, we are told, he had the resolution to declare his knowledge to ------- of the whole transactions forming against him; and at the time declared his resolution of acquainting a great assembly with the secret machinations he had found (which he said would alarm the whole nation so much that he did not know what might be the consequence) unless he was invested with the entire power of disposing of every principal post under the government; and that no dispatches should be sent to, or received by, any one, or any private visits made, but with his approbation. All which, it is said, was agreed to; so that every one now will know to whom they are to look for redress, reward, or promotion.

BOSTON, February 23.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send the following Message to the Honorable House of Representatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I Communicated the Message which I received from you Yesterday to the Lieutenant-Governor, and have since received a letter from him upon the subject; which I think proper to communicate to You. It is my desire as well as his, that this dispute should subside for the present without prejudice to the Right in question; and as I have no interest in it but what arises from my duty to support the Rights of the King's Commission, I hope I shall be instructed how to act before this dispute is revived.

Province-House, Feb. 21, 1767. Fra. Bernard.

The Lieutenant-Governor's Letter is as follows.

SIR, Boston, 20th Feb'y, 1767.

I Waited upon your Excellency to Council the first day of the Session of the General Court to testify my respect to your person, and to do honour to the commission you sustain. (a) I had frequently been present in Council since the last election, and not one member of either House ever intimated to me that he was in the least degree dissatisfied with it.---I supposed that there were several parts of the Charter which gave countenance to it, and that there was no part which rendered it improper. I knew that immediately upon the arrival of the Charter, it was the sense of the General Court that the Lieutenant Governor had a right to be present in Council.---I thought that a contemporaneous exposition, especially when the persons who sollicited the Charter in England, and who were consulted in the framing every part of it were then in the province, together with an uninterrupted practice for forty years immediately upon it, were sufficient to justify me.---I was not insensible that one, and but one Lieutenant Governor, my immediate predecessor, had not sat in Council, and I had heard that the Gentleman who was then Governor excluded him; but I heard, at the same time that this was looked upon as a meer act of power, admitting or excluding a Lieutenant Governor whensoever the Governor thought proper, and I did not imagine that the act or opinion of a single Governor would ever be urged against the opinion and practice of the whole General Court, during the administration of five preceeding Governors.---- Your Excellency had never signified to me that my presence in Council was disagreable to you.

I am extremely concerned that any thing which relates to me should occasion a difference in sentiments between your Excelleney and the House of Representatives, at a time when every man of every order ought to contribute all that is in his power to the restoration of harmony and tranquility, and notwithstanding it is very grievous to me, that so respectable a body have passed so heavy a judgment upon my conduct, without giving me an opportunity of justifying or excusing it, I shall endeavour to be patient under my misfortune, and I will avoid all occasion of further controversy with the present House of Representatives, by wholly absenting myself from the Council chamber, unless your Excellency shall give direction for my attendance there for any special purpose.

I am obliged to your Excellency for your concern to vindicate my character. I hope enough has been already done for that purpose; but if not, I had rather wait some future opportunity of doing it, than be the means of continuing the least dispute in the General Court, presuming that this my act will never be improved to the prejudice of the future claim of the Lieutenant Governor, much less to the prejudice of the right of the Governor or of the Council to admit a Lieutenant Governor to be present at that Board when they shall judge it proper. I am, with very great respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
THO. HUTCHINSON.

When his Excellency the Governor's Message (b) relating to the Right of the Lieut. Governor to a Seat at the Board, was read in the House, a Committee was appointed to take it, together with his Honor's Letter to the Governor under Consideration, and report. (c) vid. above (c)

On Friday last the Honorable House of Representatives voted an Answer to the Governor's Message of the 13th instant, relative to the Dismission of Mr. Agent JACKSON (d) and the next Day a Committee appointed for that Purpose, presented it to his Excellency-----which, for want of Room, we are obliged to defer 'till our next. (e)

Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. Six, begins drawing To-Morrow.

To be Sold by *Joseph Dennie*, in Union Street, opposite to Mr. *James Jackson's*,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest, Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Cloves. 21—26

To be Sold, a Negro Man who understands Gardening, &c. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A very good Farm lying in the South Part of *Dedham*, about 15 Miles distance from the Town House in *Boston* and half a Mile South from the Great Road leading to *Walpole*, containing between 230 & 240 Acres, all very good Land, and lies in one whole Piece. Any Person or Persons inclining to purchase the same, may have it upon easy Terms, paying some Part of the Money down, and the other to be upon Interest with good Security. Those who incline to purchase, may inquire of Messrs. *Edes* and *Gill*, Printers, and know further.

Queen-Street.

On Thursday next, 26th inst.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Auction Room in Queen Street,

3-qr, 7-8th, and yard wide fine and coarse Irish Linnens, &c. &c. &c &c.

J. Russell, *Auctioneer.*

☞ Sale to begin precisely at Three o'Clock.

THIS is to give notice, that the Widow *Hendry*, having had her Workshop destroyed in the late Fire, in Paddy's Alley—carries on the Farrier's Business on Scarlet's Wharf, at the North End;—where she hopes her Customers will continue their Favors to her, in her deplorable Circumstances, having a very chargeable Family, and met with very heavy Losses by the said Fire.

Best *Jamaica* SUGAR by the Hogshead, to be sold by *Robert Gordon*, at his Store fronting *Green's* Wharff, near the East End of *Faneuil* Hall.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Francis Welles*, late of *Boston*, Esq; Distiller deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Susanna Welles*, of *Boston*, Widow, Executrix to said Estate.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

A strong well-built Brigantine, measuring about 90 Tons, two Years old, now lying at *Gray's* Wharff. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

To be disposed off, on board the Brig *Wilmott*, lying at *Gray's* Wharff, some Men and Women Indented Servants, for four Years, very reasonable. Inquire of *William Creed*, on board said Brig.

A Moses Boat was taken up some Time since, about 14 Feet long. The Owner by describing her Marks, and paying Charges, may have her again. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale on THURSDAY next,

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths of different Colours and Fineness, Velvets, Plains, Kerseys, Shalloons, Tammies, Camblets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks, Fustians, Handkerchiefs, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. Sundry Articles of Household, as Tables, Looking-Glasses, Mahogany Chair Frames, a beautiful 8 Day Clock, Watches, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday.

BRoad Cloths, Bearskins, Baize, large and small Carpets, Plaids, Shalloons, Camblets, Checks, Linnens, Velvets, Plush, Forrest Cloths, Thicksets, Slocks, Ribbons, Buttons, Feather Beds, Bedsteds, Leather Bottom Chairs & other Furniture, Foolscap and Pot Paper, Quills, Wafers, Silver Watches, Books, Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Dyer and Hancock from Connecticut. Hatch and Hall from N. Carolina. Boynton from S. Carolina. Harris from Surranam.

CLEARED OUT.

Elsbre for Rhode-Island. Corbam for Philadelphia. Oakes for N. Carolina. Godfrey and Andrews for W. Indies. Bruce for Antigua. Somes for Halifax. Hatch for London.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last,

Seven Whites. One Black.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, for this present Week.

Monday, 40 m after 6 | Friday, 27 m after 10
Tuesday, 37 m after 7 | Saturday 17 m after 11
Wednesday 34 m after 8 | Lord's day, 8 m after 12
Thursday, 30 m after 9 | Monday, 6 m after 1

(a) vide the margin page 581

vide message of the House on this affair & their Censure of Gov^r Hutchinson page 581

(b) vide the 2 Column

(d) vid. page 591

(e) vide page 600.

9 vide page 596.

Jn° Wilkes 499 vide the Charter page 1077 Vol 2

8 Bedford 11 He was afterwards instructed vide Boston Letter page 80 Vol 2

William Palfrey,

Has just imported in the Brig Lydia, *Captain* Scott, *from* LONDON,

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, conſiſting of the following Articles, which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rates by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop next to the

Heart and *Crown*,
In Cornhill, BOSTON,

A genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine broad cloths
coarſe & middling ditto
ſuperfine kerſey drab
blue drab for mens cloaks
ſuperfine and coarſe colour'd threads
ivory combs, ſhirt buttons
brown buckrams
ferrits, ſnail trimming
knee garters
barcelona cravats,
white plain gauze
ſtrip'd & flower'd ditto
black figur'd gauze
ell-wide & yard perſians
black figur'd mode
black ſprig'd ſattin
pelong ditto
white & black blond lace
chip hatts and bonnets
coarſe fine and ſuperfine tammies
brocaded & ſpotted mecklinburgs
yard wide venetians
cloth green and crimſon worſted damaſks
plain black laſting
ſuperfine ditto
coloured brilliants
purple clothcolor'd green & black Iriſh camblets
black ruſſell
coarſe and fine plain and ſtrip'd camblets
miſſinets grazetts
broglioes, ſtrip'd mantuas
ſilk & worſted grograms
flower'd & check'd tobines
3-qr 7-8 & yd wide Iriſh linens
crimſon and drab cotton velvets
London qualities
ſtrip'd tapes
gartering
ſtrip'd & plain lace
blond ſilk laces
ſtrip'd cotton hollands
ſilk damaſcus
3-qr & 7-8 cotton checks
linnen ditto
furniture ditto
7-8 yd wide & 6-qr holland ditto
yd & 3 qr apron ditto
cottons in patterns for gowns
cotton ginghams
dark cotton hollands
manchester & ſhoe qualities
corded & figur'd dimity
cotton ſhapes for waiſtcoat
ſlick dowlaſs
9-8 ſheeting
long lawns huckabuck
clouting & other diapers
diaper and damaſk table cloths
blue & white paſtework handkerchiefs
a fine aſſortment of callicoes and chints
demy cambricks
mens & youths felt hatts
India dimity
7-8 and yd wide plain lawns
packet ditto
bengalls
cotton romall handkerch.
ſilk ditto
womens black & flower'd ruſſell ſhoes
coat & breaſt metal buttons
white, blue, green crimſon ſcarlet Colcheſter bayze
white flannell
emboſs'd ſerges
ſtrip'd lincies
fine ſcarlet frize
blue & green ditto
blue, red, & ſtrip'd duffils
ſcarlet worſted caps
green mock velvet ditto
mens & womens cotton & thread hoſe
mens ſilk ditto
mens worſted hoſe of all kinds wove & knit
womens worſted hoſe
black, crimſon cloth & buff
3 & 4 thread worſted pat.
womens ſilk mitts
oznabrigs & ticklenburgs
Ruſſia drabs, Ruſſialinnen
3-qr 7-8 garlix
an aſſortment of faſhionable ribbons
fine & coarſe fuſtians
black & cloth col, taffaty
blue black & mix'd Yorkſhire plains
pink, crimſon, green, and black callimancoes
fine, middling and coarſe London Shalloons
drab, green and crimſon water'd grograms
wilton or marble cloths
cloth bruſhes
duſt and hearth ditto
ſhoe ditto
carpet, crutch and ſtair brooms
ſilk and hair twiſt
rich ſcarfe ditto
tapes & none ſo-pretties
writing & cartridge paper
account books and ink powder
gun powder by the caſk
common twiſt and baſket work'd buttons
campaign ditto
fancy muffs and tippets
drab & blue kerſeys
book muſlin
check handkerchiefs
Nuns thread
kilmarnock caps
bed-ticks
6, 7, 8 & 9 qr blankets
blue & green half thicks
black oyl cloth for covering mens hatts
mens Norway doe gloves
beſt buckſkin ditto
womens neweſt faſhion pucker'd ſattin bonnets
black and colour'd

An aſſortment of Stay Trimming, conſiſting of fine and coarſe yellow holland, galloom, ſtrapping, braid and cord, white ſattinett, ſtay tick, beſt white water'd tabby, white and half ſtiffen'd buckram, white bellandine ſilk.

ALSO,

Bohea and green TEA, beſt French Indigo, &c.

☞ The above Goods will be ſold *as CHEAP* as any of the ſame Quality in Town. My Good Cuſtomers and others will excuſe my not promiſing to ſell CHEAPER *than can be bought elſewhere*, as ſuch promiſes, though frequently made, are ſeldom or never comply'd with, and are only calculated to impoſe on Perſons who are not well acquainted with the Quality of Goods.

Superfine Hyſon TEA,

and all Sorts of Spices. (Imported in Capt. *Dixey*) to be Sold at RICHARD CLARKE's Warehouſe the lower End of King Street.

Alſo, Souſhong and Bohea Tea.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mrs. *Clemence Weld*, Widow, late of *Roxbury*, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts in Order for Settlement; and all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to pay the ſame to *Paul Spear* of *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate. *Boſton, Feb* 7, 1767.

WANTED,

A Capable active Man or Woman, that can be well recommended, to attend a Shop of Engliſh Goods; ſuch a one may meet with good Encouragement, by leaving their Names with the Printers.

THE Subſcribers being impowered by the Great and General Court, will ſell immediately ſundry Pieces of Land belonging to the Eſtate of Dr *Nathaniel Ames*, late of *Dedham*, deceas'd—particularly one Piece in Roxbury, about 9 Miles from Boſton, containing 30 Acres of Orchard, Mowing and Paſture Land, finely ſituated for a Tradeſman or Shopkeeper, on the great Poſt Road to *Hartford* and *Newport*—Alſo for a Farmer, there being a Piece of Wood Land adjoining to be Sold

Deborah Ames, *Nathaniel Ames*, } Adminiſtrators.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate will be ſued without further Notice, unleſs they prevent it by making Payment; the Adminiſtrators being determined to finiſh the Settlement as ſoon as may be.

Juſt imported from LONDON, *by*

Jolley Allen,

At his Shop about Midway between the Governor's and the Town-Houſe, and almoſt Oppoſite the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, BOSTON.

A very large Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, for for all Seaſons too many to be enumerated ſeparately in an Adverſiſement.——

Superfine German Serge of moſt Colours at 36s. O. T. per ſingle Yard, and cheaper by large Quantities; Silver Ribbons very genteel at 7s. 6d. O. T. per ſingle Yard; Womens Lynn made Calamanco Shoes at 30s. O. T. per Pair.——

A good Aſſortment of Iriſh Linens, to be ſold at a very low Rate; and all the above mentioned Aſſortment of Engliſh & India Goods he is determined to ſell at as low a Rate as is in his Power, to make Room for a very large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods that is to come in the firſt Ship that ſails from London to Boſton in the Spring; which Goods he is convinced will come ſo low charged to him, as that he ſhall be able to ſell, in the Wholeſale or Retail Way, as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought at any Store or Shop in Town.

The following ready made Cloaths to be ſold by Wholeſale or Retail, viz. Coats Silk Jackets, Shapes & Cloth ditto; Stocking Breeches of all Sizes and moſt Colours; Cotton Velvet, Cloth, Thickſet, Duret, Everlaſting & Pluſh Breeches; Sailors Great Coats, and outſide and inſide Jackets; check Shirts, Frocks long and wide Trowſers: Scotch Bonnets, and blue mill'd Stockings. All the above Cloaths will be ſold at a very low Rate, as ſaid *Allen* is going to quit that Branch of Buſineſs.—If any Perſon inclines to purchaſe the Whole or Part of the above Cloaths, they may find it greatly to their Advantage.——

Engliſh, European or Weſt India Goods will ſuit for Pay.——He deals for Caſh only, except for the above Articles of Cloathing.

Choice London Bohea Tea by the Cheſt, Hundred, Dozen or Half-Dozen, at the loweſt Prices with great Encouragement to Retailers: and 34s. O. T. by the ſingle Pound, 17s. the Half Pound, & 8s. 6d. the Quarter of a Pound.

Alſo choice French Indigo by the large or ſmall Quantities.

☞ *N. B.* The above Tea and Indigo are warranted of the beſt Kind; and if they prove otherwiſe, will be taken back, and the Money returned by the ſaid *Jolley Allen*.——

He has likewiſe the beſt of London No. 4 Pins, at 3l. 15s. per Dozen.

WHEREAS a large new Carpet, a ſmall ditto, a Squab of a Couch, a Looking-Glaſs, and a Number of other valuable Articles, were carried out of my Houſe, when on Fire, the 3d Inſtant:

THIS is to deſire thoſe Perſons who may have any Knowledge of the above Articles, to communicate it. In doing which, they will oblige

JONATHAN WILLIAMS.

WANTED,

A genteel Lodgings in a private Family, with a handſome lower Room and the Uſe of a Servant when at Home, for a Gentleman who will remain in Town ſome conſiderable Time. Any Perſon who can accommodate him will be waited on if he leaves his Name with Edes & Gill.

Imported in Capt. Calef *from* LONDON,
And to be ſold by

Suſanna Renken,

In Fore-ſtreet, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

LArge Marrowfats, early Charlton, early Hotſpur, golden Hotſpur, blue Marrowfats, and crooked Peas, large Windſor, early Hotſpur and early Liſbon Beans, early yellow, ſcarlet and orange Carrots, early Dutch, early Yorkſhire, early Batterſea, early Sugar loaf, red and large Winter Cabbage; early and late Collyflower, green and yellow ſavoy Sallery, green and white Endive, Salmon and ſcarlet London Radiſh, beſt curl'd Peppergraſs, Summer and Winter Spinnage, curl'd and hambo Parſley, Cabbage, white Goſs and imperial Lettice, early and late Cucumber, long Turkey ditto, early and late Turnips, Summer & Winter Savoy; Hyſſop, Thyme, Sweet-marjoram and Baum, Lavender and Roſemary, Hemp, Canary and Rape Seed, red and white Clover, Red Top and Herds Graſs Seed, warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth. Alſo all Sorts of Engliſh GOODS and China Ware, to be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Muſcongus.

THE Meeting of *Muſcongus* or *Lincolnſhire* Company, ſtands adjourned to Thurſday the 19th of *March*, 3 o'Clock P. M. at which Time it is deſired the Proprietors or their Attorneys would attend at Mr. *Seth Blo gett's* the Royal Exchange Tavern *Boſton*.

NATHANIEL APPLETON, *Pro. Clerk.*

To be Sold, a Suit of Sails, with the Rigging and Blocks compleat, for a Schooner between 50 and 60 Tons Burthen; alſo, Cables, Anchors, Boat, Maſt Booms and Gaffs, Pumps and Pump Gear, and all ſmall Stores, about one Third wore. Likewiſe a Parcel of Whale Gear, viz. Wharps, Irons, Boats, &c. never uſed. A Parcel of Womens and Girls Shoes, and Brown Paper cheap for Caſh. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

And enter'd upon the 25th of March, *in good tenable Repair,*

The Five Griſt-Mills at

the North Part of the Town of *Boſton*, with Stabling for Horſes, Stores for Grain, &c. Any Perſon inclining to Hire, may apply to *William Hunt*, in Hanover-Street, whom the Proprietors hath empowered to Let the ſame.

A Negro Child to be given away. Inquire of the Printers.

Loſt at the Fire on Tueſday Night laſt, a Leather Bucket, mark'd *Wm Boyd*, No. 2. 1763. If any Perſon already has, or ſhall hereafter find ſaid Bucket, they are deſired to give Notice thereof to the Owner of it.

WANTED,

£.400 Lawful Money, for which good Security will be given. Any Perſon having ſuch a Sum to Let, are deſired to inform the Printers hereof.

To be Sold on reaſonable Terms, a good handſome well built Houſe in *Haverhill* (near Mr *Barnard's* Meeting-Houſe) lately built, and improved by Mr. *John Sawyer*, deceas'd, with a convenient Store, Barn and Garden, which will accommodate any Trader, Shop keeper or Gentleman of Fortune. For further Particulars, inquire of *Enoch Bartlett*, of ſaid *Haverhill*. *Jan.* 17. (6w)

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1767.